

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

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BY WM. F. DURISOE,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.
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From the Charleston Mercury. TRADE AND PROSPECTS OF CHARLESTON.

For the last three years the Trade of Charleston has been gradually improving, and within the past twelve months it has increased to an almost unprecedented extent. More goods have been sold the present season than any other since 1839, and with this remarkable difference in the relative periods. In 1839 there was an inflated currency, and a reckless abuse of the credit system; whereas the state of things at present is just the reverse. A more sound and wholesome condition of affairs has not existed, within the history of the country, than now prevails.

To what, then, it may well be inquired, are we to ascribe the increased trade to which we have referred? A good crop has something to do with it; the sound condition of the Southern country has also much to do with it; but the two leading causes of our prosperity, both present and prospective, are first, the extended field of our operations produced by the Railroads; and, second, the influence of Free Trade. The extension of Railroads, together with the modification of the Corn Laws in England, has done more for the South and West than all other causes combined for the last fifty years. A few facts will illustrate the truth of these positions.

Twelve years ago the trade of Charleston was confined almost exclusively to South Carolina; the western counties of North Carolina, and the old counties of Georgia. No business was then transacted with the country beyond the Ockmulgee river, and the merchants from Alabama and Tennessee were rarely heard of in our city. In 1836-37 the area of trade was a little increased, and extended over the Chatahochee, and some business was done with Chambers county, and two or three other counties in Alabama, bordering on the State of Georgia.

How is it now? Charleston does as much business with Alabama now, as she did with Georgia ten or twelve years ago; and it is believed there are nearly, if not quite, as many goods now sold to Tennessee merchants as in South Carolina itself; and no city can desire a better or sounder trade than that of Tennessee in all respects.

Let any person pass along Hayne-street and observe the various addresses on the boxes and packages turned out, and he will see what a widely extended area is supplied with goods from our city. He will see there boxes marked for Gunter's Landing, Decatur and Tusculum, Demopolis, Pickens County, and other places in the interior and very western verge of Alabama; Holly Springs, Pontotoc, and various other places in Mississippi; and all East Tennessee, to the borders of Virginia and West, as far as Memphis, and Mill's Point, on the Mississippi River. Let the Atlantic and Western Railroad be pushed on, first to the Tennessee River, then to Nashville; and the Monroe and Macon R.R. be extended on to Columbus; both of which have necessarily to be completed and the trade of Charleston will embrace all Tennessee and Alabama, a large portion of Mississippi and Kentucky; while on the other hand, when the Railroad from Camden to Charlotte is completed, it will secure all of North Carolina.

The operations of Free Trade comes in to finish and perfect what Railroads and other causes have so happily commenced. It gives enhanced value to all the agricultural products of the rich and fertile regions of the South and West, which before were almost useless to the producer. Look at the extent of the Corn trade of Charleston during the present season, (a trade heretofore almost unknown,) and which but for the questionable policy of the Railroads, in raising the freights, would have been largely increased. Let but a judicious and liberal policy be pursued by the Railroad companies, in providing ample means of transportation, and adjusting the freights at the lowest scale compatible with the expense of transportation, and Charleston will soon be among the great provision markets of the Union. The amounts of Corn, Wheat, Pork, Beef, and other products of the fertile West and Southwest, would soon make our city the resort of foreign commerce. The articles of foreign merchandise received in exchange would enable our merchants to offer an abundance and variety to the country trader; and the freights upon the increased transportation would amply repay the

Railroad Companies for their moderation upon the domestic produce. And it will be the interest of the corn grower to send his crop here, because a bag of Corn, or a barrel of Flour, or of Pork, or of Beef, with a moderate Railroad freight, can be laid down at Liverpool, via Charleston at a cheaper rate from its starting point, in Tennessee, for example, than by any other channel. Add the freight by the Railroad at what it ought to be, to the freight from Charleston to Liverpool, and the sum will be found less than through any other port in the United States. The famine in Ireland, of course, gives an increased value to all provisions, and it would be a false calculation to expect a continuance of present prices; but it has also taught them the value of Maize, (or Indian Corn) as an article of food, and to consider it as a cheap and nutritive substitute for their former dependence, the Potato. As there is little hope of the successful culture of that root for years to come, there is every reason to expect a large and steady demand for American provisions. With the reduction of duties on the other side of the water, and the facilities of transportation by Railroads on this, the products of the country must always command remunerative prices, and Charleston, from its position and natural advantages, with an ordinary degree of enterprise and energy, must necessarily become the great mart of those products that have heretofore been scarcely known in its commercial transactions.

It may be said that all these advantages, in some measure redound to the benefit of Northern cities. Trade is a thing that will regulate itself, and people engaged in it, will go or stay, just wherever it may be to their interest. How then does the matter stand as between New York and Charleston? New York is a great market, with heavy stocks of goods, that are often times sacrificed at forced sales, and purchasers are tempted to buy; and if they buy largely and possess ample means, and are up to what are known as the tricks of trade, they may get goods to great advantage. But these advantages are not available to the country merchant. Goods when sacrificed at auction, for instance, are sold in too large quantities, or in lots that do not suit his trade; so that frequently in order to obtain a single article that he really needs, he is obliged to buy that which he does not want, or double the quantity he requires; all which, of course, is dead stock to him at home. If he buys of the regular jobbers, he pays as high or higher than he does in Charleston. Rents are three or four times higher in New York than they are here, and the cost of living at least double. This of course, tells in the price of goods. Merchants having establishments in both places, get as much or more in New York than they can in Charleston for the same goods. This is a well known fact. Indeed, there is not a jobbing merchant in Charleston that will not readily engage to duplicate an entire bill of any description of goods purchased in New York.

But, besides this, the expense of traveling, the freight and insurance, is much greater; and to avoid this additional cost, country merchants are apt to buy too many goods as they go but once a year; whereas as they can as conveniently come or send to Charleston, every three months, as their sales may require, always have fresh goods, and never be overstocked, or caught by surprise by any sudden change of the times. The relationship between the country and the Charleston Merchant is much more intimate and confidential than that which exists with the Merchant in New York. With him it is a lifetime business, and customers are sought after, to be permanently retained. In New York the fluctuations of business are great, and every transaction is made as if it were to be the last between the parties. The most is made of every one. There is another circumstance in favor of the Charleston Merchant not sufficiently estimated. It is the great extent and variety of his assortment. For example, in dry goods establishments, a country merchant will find in Charleston, foreign dry goods, domestic goods, silk goods, fancy goods of all kinds, buttons, combs, and every article of cotton, silk or wool that he may need. It is the same with hardware, grocery and other establishments; while in New York all these things are sold separately, so that, instead of a few bills, as in Charleston, the buyer has to make a separate bill for each description of goods. The stocks kept on hand by the jobber in Charleston are double in amount to those in New York, for the above reasons, and because the New York jobber can supply himself from day to day from the auctioneers and the importers.

Greater facilities are obtained too in Charleston by country merchants than perhaps anywhere else. Money is never above 6 per cent. and with good paper is almost always to be procured. Country paper, payable at Banks in the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, or elsewhere, is always available to the Charleston merchant, there being no instance known where such paper could not be readily discounted. In New York the fluctuations in the money market are often very great; Money is frequently 9, 10 and 12 per cent, and difficult to be obtained, and very often country paper cannot be used at any sacrifice. The effect of this different condition of things is plainly shown by its results. In Charleston the jobber that manages with tolerable prudence, never fails. In New York they are failing constantly. The average term of commercial existence there does not exceed five years.

A great change is evidently coming over the minds of country merchants with regard to the relative advantages of making purchases in New York and Charleston. It is pretty generally conceded now, that it is more advantageous to come here three or four times a year, than to go to New York once. Heretofore it would happen that a merchant from a village went to New York, and came back boasting that he bought his goods at the North, and therefore could undersell his competitors. Next year all his neighbors would go, and now every body can go and the thing turns upon a close calculation of profit and loss, and the balance is struck in favor of Charleston, as the greatly increased business of the last season abundantly proves.

With these advantages, which we have hastily and imperfectly enumerated: with the admirable position of our city for foreign commerce; her capacious and beautiful harbor, within an hour's sail of the broad Atlantic; with the richest staples of the world at her doors; with a back country of immense extent and unrivaled fertility, with which its communications are at all seasons of the year perfect, while those of the Northern cities are interrupted four or five months annually by the inclemency of the climate—a bright and prosperous future awaits her. But its advancement or retardment depends upon her citizens. With an enlarged and liberal spirit pervading her councils, she will advance with rapid strides in a career of prosperity that will lead her to a position of commercial and political importance second to no other city in the Union.

We were informed by a friend of ours yesterday of an occurrence that deserves to be noticed. A wealthy planter in Lowndes county, Mr. Morgan Smith, told his negroes the other day of the terrible distress prevailing in Ireland, and asked them if they would do anything to aid those who were perishing for want of food. They said they would. He asked them what they would do, whether they would give up one meal a day? They said, no! they would rather give money. He then asked, how much they would give? When they had all subscribed, the amount was found to be FIFTY DOLLARS. The number of negroes belonging to Mr. Smith, we understand, is over one hundred of all ages; how many of them were capable of subscribing we cannot say.

An occurrence like the above shows the real situation of our negro population better than, perhaps, any other that could take place. Here is a small number of negroes, who are supposed by those who know nothing of the working of slave institutions of the South, to be miserable, half-starved, over-worked creatures, driven only by the overseer's whip and working in chains, refusing to give up a day's meal, but readily subscribing money to relieve the starving condition of a people, nearly five thousand miles off; a people said to be free, and dwelling in a land made beautiful and fertile by God, but cursed with the blighting influence of a government whose footsteps, whether in India or Ireland, are ever marked by blood, pestilence and famine. And yet that government boasts of its universal philanthropy, and points to slavery in the southern States. Why slavery, as it is among us would be a blessing compared to the galling bitterness of the chain that eats into the very bones of the Irish people, a chain rusted for centuries with the blood of brave people, and which carries with it in each alternate link, fever and famine!—*Montgomery Flag and Advertiser.*

Smithsonian Institution.—The building Committee of this Institution have contracted for the erection of their building. The edifice is to comprise a museum 200 feet by 50; a library 90 feet by 50; a gallery of art 125 feet long; two lecture rooms one capable of containing an audience of 800 to 1,000 persons; the other connected with the laboratory, together with several smaller rooms. The style selected is the latter Norman, or rather Lombard, as it prevailed in the twelfth century chiefly in Germany, Normandy and in Southern Europe, immediately preceding the introduction of the Gothic. There are to be in all nine towers of various shapes and sizes, several them small to be used as elevators, and to receive flues, &c. The principal tower on the north front will be 145 feet high.

Messrs. James Dixon & Co. were the successful competitors for the contract, their bids, both for marble and freestone finish, being the lowest that were received. The bid of Messrs. D. & Co. for the entire building including furniture and fitting up, and the amount at which the contract with them was closed, is \$205,250, being nearly thirty-seven thousand dollars with the amount which the building committee had authority to expend.

The material adopted for the external walls of the building is a freestone of approved durability, from the vicinity of Seneca creek, on the Potomac. Its color is pinkish or gray, becoming lighter by exposure. It is easily worked when first quarried, but becomes by exposure, in the course of a year or two, so hard that the best tempered tool will hardly cut it.

Balt. Advertiser.

Hail Storm in Texas.—On the 3rd of March a portion of Lavaca County, Texas, was visited by a hail storm of great severity. The hail stones were of a very large size and fell in great numbers, killing fowls, knocking the horns off of cattle, breaking the smaller branches of trees,

&c., but so far as heard from, doing no very serious damage.

FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO.

As there are many inquiries (says the *Charleston Mercury*), respecting the distance between the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico, we have obtained, by the kindness of a friend, the following schedule of distances on the route:

Leave Vera Cruz for Calapa, on Tuesday evening, at 11 o'clock, p. m. distance about 70 miles.

Arrive at Calapa on Wednesday between 5 and 7 o'clock, p. m.

Leave Calapa Thursday morning, for Perotea, distance 55 miles.

Between Calapa & Perotea you go up the mountain until you reach a height of upwards of 9000 feet above the level of the sea.

Arrive at Perotea in the evening.

Leave Perotea on Friday morning, at 3 a. m. for Puebla, distance 95 miles.

Arrive same day at Puebla, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Leave Puebla on Saturday morning, at 5 a. m. distance, 80 miles.

Arrive same day in Mexico, about 4 p. m. About half way between Puebla and Mexico, you descend for upwards of 20 miles at a rapid gate,

300 miles.

SAN JUAN D'ULLOA.

The following is an extract of a letter in a number of the New York Tribune, from an officer on board the United States ship Albany:

"As from the deck, with my glass, I swept over the city of Vera Cruz, its environs, and the strong hold which covers it—said to be impregnable to the combined fleets of the earth—it was with rather a serious feeling that my eyes rested upon this grim, grimly pile, barbed and bristling with its hundreds of cannon. The question at once arises, can it be taken? Shall we ever see our fleet moving up over the expanse before me to attack it? I doubt it very much. Certainly not, with any force we have, or have had here. Let people praise as much at home as they please about it. But even if done, it will be by a tremendous array of cannon, and most awful loss of life. The castle of Vera Cruz is no more what it was when France carried it off, than we are now to what you were when a nursing in your mother's arms. Then there were no guns above the call of the 24 pounds, and but few of them, most miserably served. The magazines, unarched, were not bomb proof. The powder was of such an inferior character, that not a shot penetrated the side of a French ship, but at the close of the engagement were stuck about the sides of the ship like so many balls of mud; and in addition to all this, the commanding officer having been instructed not to fire the first gun, permitted the French squadron to come up and take its position as quietly as though mooring to pass the winter season."

"Now let us see what a great change time and a severe lesson have effected in this same castle. There are at present mounted within its periphery nearly 300 cannon, and these all 32s, 42s, and 8 and 10-inch Paixhans, there being a very large number of the latter; and wherever it has been possible to train a gun upon the channel of approach, they are placed 'en barbettes,' so that a fleet moving up to the attack, must be exposed to the concentrated fire of seventy cannon, over a distance of two miles, before it can get into position to return a single shot. The castle of San Juan fronts the city at a distance of about three-eighths of a mile, and is supported by a water-battery, at the northwest angle of the town, of fifty 32 and 42-pound guns—all of which, with those of the squadron passing up, bows on, from the moment it arrived within range of the shot until its anchors were down, with springs upon the cables, within the reach of musket shot. Judge, then, what a force would be required for any pretense of success, and at what an immense sacrifice it would be accomplished, if at all. The garrison at this moment is composed of 2,000 men. In the event of an attack they would, with the most perfect safety, retire within the casemates (which are as impregnable to shot as the sides of Mount Orizaba) until the ammunition of the assailing force was expended, when they would return to their guns and sweep the waters before them with the most terrific, destructive effect. The officer commanding the castle lately sent official word: 'that if the commodore would bring his fleet up, he might fire until there was not a shot left in the locker, and he would promise him not to return a gun until he was done firing.'"

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Headquarters, San Luis Potosi, March 14, 1847.

We do not precisely understand, but infer that the three brigades above mentioned are distinct from the four thousand picked veterans whom he had previously detached from his army with orders to proceed to the capital under General Vasquez.

From San Luis to the city of Mexico Santa Anna's progress was triumphant. He continually met delegations from Congress sent out to propitiate him. Addresses from the different States were presented to him on his route. He arrived in the immediate vicinity of the capital on the 20th. On the 23d he took the oath of office as President of the Republic at the city of Guadalupe de Hidalgo. The afternoon of the following day he entered the city of Mexico with great pomp and solemnity. A *Te Deum* was sung in the metropolitan church, where he received the congratulations of the authorities and corporations. We give his inaugural address below.

The Cabinet of Santa Anna is composed as follows: D. Mariano Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. Juan Rondero, of the Treasury; D. Francisco Suarez Triarte, of Justice, and D. Jose Ignacio Gutierrez, of War.

From anything we find in the papers it does not appear that Santa Anna's assumption of the reins of Government is a revolution. He of course dispossesses Gomez Farias as chief executive officer, but without driving the latter from his station of Vice President. El Republicano, a very pertinacious opponent of the Administration of Farias, claims the change as equivalent to a revolution, all the measures of Farias are to be abandoned, it says; but it will be proper to wait till Santa Anna has time to look about him. Our latest papers just bring him into the full enjoyment of power. Before Santa Anna reached the capital he sent an order thither for the release of Gomez Peerraza, whom Farias had kept for a week or two a close prisoner. Santa Anna has avowed

the revolution, were called *Realistas* or Royalists.

3. *Mestizos*, or half-blood, the descendants of the white and aboriginal races; this class comprises the great mass of the population of Mexico.

4. The native unmixed Indian, now rapidly being amalgamated with the others, yet still powerful in a numerical point of view.

5. Mulattoes, as with us, the descendants of whites and Africans.

6. Africans and persons of unmixed African blood.

7. Zambos, the descendants of Indian and African parents.

Besides, there are numerous descendants of emigrants from the Canary Islands, with a great admixture of Moorish, not African blood, *Gitanos*, or Gypsies, and it is said that on the Pacific coast, near Acapulco, a large proportion of the population have a great admixture of Malay and Chinese blood. There are said to be 30,000 persons specially devoted to religion; including nuns, the great mass of whom are collected in the capital and the valley originally known as that of Mexico.

The city of Mexico, with a population of 150,000, contains 30,000 *leperos*, a class corresponding exactly with the *lazzaroni* of Naples.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Picayune 9th. LATER FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna's Address to his Army—His Arrival at the City of Mexico—His Inauguration—The inaugural Address—Policy of the New Administration, &c.
By the Alabama we have received papers from the city of Mexico up to the 24th March, inclusive.

The movements of Santa Anna first arrest our attention. He took leave of the army at San Luis Potosi on the 14th March in the following brief and happy address:

Companions in Arms.—Devoted entirely to the service of the country, I march to assume the reins of Government, in doing which I make the most costly sacrifice acting contrary to my cherished desires and fixed intentions. But this course will put an end to the civil war which is destroying our beautiful capital; it will give unity to our defence and impulse to the righteous struggle in which we are engaged with the perfidious invaders, and in which you have fought with such bravery and decision in the field of La Angostura.

My Friends.—I will never forget your glorious actions on that field of battle, your sufferings in the desert, to which you submitted with heroic patience, and above all, that I had the honor of commanding you. The nation owes you a recompense, and you shall shortly receive it through my exertions, although this is not the consideration which stimulates you to bear yourselves as worthy sons of Mexico.

Soldiers.—You are the hope of your country, her best defenders. Your duty then is to guard all parts; and on this account I have disposed that two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, with their corresponding batteries, shall march to the defence of the State of Vera Cruz, the rest of the army defending this frontier.

Everywhere you will conduct yourselves as you have done hitherto, and you will ever deserve the illustrious name you have acquired. I am going to procure whatever is necessary to consummate the great work which is committed to you, and be assured that in the hour of danger you will again find in the midst of you your general.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Headquarters, San Luis Potosi, March 14, 1847.

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his intention of asking from Congress an amnesty for all political offences committed since 1821.

SANTA ANNA'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
Senores Deputies.—I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, and in doing so, ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments, and the motives of my conduct to this respectable committee of the legislative body.

The events which have taken place in the capital are known, and are of such a character as to bind me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the best of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy. These discords out to disappear at the imperious voice of patriotism which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent—I have seen the forward steps of the enemy—I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repugnant to my feelings, and which I had decided never to undertake.

That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, is for me an enormous sacrifice. But I am all for my country, and shall ever serve it, without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desires I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecution of the war, and to save the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and brilliant to the world which is beholding us. I have before me the committee of the Sovereign Congress, of that august body whose decisions I have respected and shall constantly continue to respect. Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure union with the legislative body. Union will give us a final victory and the re-establishment of internal and external peace—on which the happiness of our country depends, and to which we all aspire. The nation has proclaimed the political principles which ought to be the basis of the administration which I wish to establish.

Thus I understand that its strength will be secured for defending itself, and its rights for which its sons have those guarantees which belong to all men, and which civilization claims, and which has been my aim since my return to the country. This will not be denied, and the nation shall still see me obedient to its wishes without my having any other rule of conduct than its decisions. As a Mexican and a soldier, I shall always take the same road as the nation, and I aspire to no other title than that of a good citizen, and in speaking of me that it should be said that I always loved my country—that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed myself for its good.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship *Albama*, Capt. Wilson, and the steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. The former sailed on the 1st inst. direct, while the *Alabama* left on the 31st ult., and touched at Tampico and the Brazos.

Vera Cruz, March 40.

Formal possession was taken yesterday of the 'heroic' city of Vera Cruz, by Gen. Worth, different portions of his division occupying the national palace, the castle of San Juan de Ullua and the forts of Santiago and Concepcion, as well as the batteries and works of all kinds. The whole ceremony was grand and imposing beyond anything it has ever been our lot to witness. At 10 o'clock the different Mexican regiments marched out and laid down their arms, in presence of a large portion of our army; yet very properly not one murmur of exultation rose upon the air. The Mexicans piled their arms in good temper, and marched off with their women without saying a word. As the stars & stripes were run up at the different works, salute after salute resounded from our different batteries as well as from the navy, and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon all was order and quiet. General Worth, who yesterday received his brevet of major general, was by a singular coincidence also appointed Governor of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle. He marches however with the army, yet will remain here long enough to regulate, thoroughly, the municipal regulations of this place. I might here state, that Mr. Dimond, our former consul here, has been appointed collector of the port.

The city, or at least the northern portion of it, has been torn all to pieces—the destruction is dreadful. The other parts of the place would have suffered in the same way had the bombardment of the place continued another day.

There is a report to-day that Alvarado will give up without a fight. I shall learn more of the truth of this rumor before night.

Vera Cruz, March 31.

Gen. Quitman's brigade set out on the march for Alvarado last evening. The place is distant some thirty or forty miles south, and they will probably reach it by to-morrow night. I presume that some of the smaller vessels of the navy, under